

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Smut in Wheat.

We have frequently heard complaints from people, who had tried the several remedies for preventing "smut in wheat," that they did not succeed. After all their washing, liming and using blue vitriol, they were troubled with smutty wheat at harvest. The reason is they did not go thoroughly through all the required operations. They might have thoroughly cleansed their wheat and yet have left some of the smut seed sticking to their bags or boxes, or have had it in their manure which they put on the field. A writer in the last number of the Albany Cultivator over the signature of "Tweddle-side," says "It should be borne in mind that smut is a very infectious disease, and wheat seed, even after it is pickled, limed and dried for sowing, by means of taking a sample of it in my hands and rubbing it with the powder of smut balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was in every instance I found smut in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Smut is also sometimes taken to the field in unfermented dung, made from straw of smutty wheat of the former year's growth." These observations are worth remembering. We have no doubt of the truth of them, for often, when a farmer has supposed that he had done what was necessary for prevention of smut, he has found to his surprise in harvest that his grain was still infested with it, because he did not practice all the precautions necessary through the whole operation. We have once known an instance of smut brought into a farmer's field of wheat, when he sowed wheat perfectly free from smut, and the only probable cause was this,—his neighbor on the other side of the fence put some straw manure on his land—the straw had borne smutty wheat, and the rains had either washed it upon the wheat land, or the winds had blown it over. It fastened upon a small patch of the wheat contiguous to his neighbor's manured land, and cost much trouble to get rid of it.*

How to propagate Trees.

The American Agriculturist mentions the following plan of propagating choice trees. It is the same which it is said the Chinese practice. Wrap around some thrifty branch a quantity of clay loam, which may be kept in its place by a bandage of cloth, similar to the manner of keeping clay in its place when used for grafting. This must be kept moist, and applied soon after the buds begin to swell in the spring. Roots will push out from the bark, and when sufficiently large, the branch may be cast off and the whole planted in the ground. We have never seen this plan put into practice, but the following we have often done.—When you wish to propagate specimens of any tree,—not a graft, dig down to the roots and bring up one of the fibres to within half an inch of the surface, and cover it up, in a short time it will push up, and make quite a sapling in the course of the summer. In the fall or the next spring they may be separated from the parent stock and set out where they may be wanted. Van Mons says that if you cut off the fibres of the roots of trees and plant them where you wish, they will soon put out leaves and become trees, if one of the fibres be placed near the surface to receive the stimulus of heat and air. If this will succeed in all cases it is a good mode.

We are aware that there is prejudice in the minds of many against planting out what are called suckers. But we know of many apple trees that were suckers in the beginning, pulled up and set out. They made excellent bearing trees. Many of the Old Colony High top sweetings were propagated in this way. We know no reason why they should not do well. No one objects to grafts or scions from trees, why should they to suckers? Each bud seems to be a part and parcel of the original tree, and if separated and put into a suitable place, under proper conditions, it will grow and become an independent tree. It matters not whether they start from the root or from the branch.

TOMATOES FOR SCOURS IN PIGS.—The Editor of the "Farmer's Gazette," Cheraw S. C. after copying our article on the above, adds the following note. The friends of the Thomsonian practice will call the pig he alludes to a very sensible pig.

Ed. M. F.

We last fall had a Berkshire shot which was brought to death's door by a protracted diarrhea, or looseness of the bowels. Suspecting that derangement of bilious secretion was the cause of the diarrhea, and knowing that tomatoes sometimes correct slight bilious derangement in the human patient, we tried it for a short time with the pig, without any sensible benefit. We then gave him about 20 grains of calomel in a tomatoe, which operated well; and from that time he began to improve, and finally recovered, though slowly. We saw by the symptoms that he needed another dose of calomel, but we could not make him swal-

* In allusion to sugar from the maple.

Winthrop, Maine, Saturday Morning, May 21, 1842.

Whole No. 488.

their influence for good or ill to an extent, perhaps, of which we are little aware.

Agriculture we all acknowledge to be the parent art of all arts. I hold it to be equally true, that a superior state of cultivation never exists, without these embellishments. Look abroad in Europe where the cultivation of the soil is carried to the highest pitch of improvement, and we shall find this taste predominates to a high degree. For instance in England it is said,—"wealth seeks the country and lavishes its possessions there." The chief ambition of almost every merchant is, to have his country seat, & it is quite necessary to a nobleman's rank. Thus even the humblest farmer catches this delightful taste. His cottage is often all covered over with flowers. The hedges are often beautifully trimmed about it. Fine walks are laid out. All that is unpleasant in farming life is concealed as much as possible from the view, and it would be disgrace to have such from doors, and such public barns as two thirds of our farmers have. By the way, this is important and the farmer who will reform, will do a great service to his neighbor,—important I say, for such a taste has more influence upon the character of a people than many suspect. Hence too, there is a love for the country all over England,—and with it there is a taste for, and an appreciation of cultivated landscape which we have not. I would not however be understood to advocate that unmeaning and profligate expenditure of wealth, even in decorating a farm house and appurtenances, which characterize the aristocracy of Old England; there is a happy medium, and for this I would have you aspire.

As I had been taught that I was to be the maker of my own fortune, I had serious thoughts of acquiring a scientific education; but the obstacles to such an attempt, seemed insurmountable. Had there been then, as there is now, an opportunity to have paid my board and tuition at any seminary in labor under Federal rather than state legislation, have done much hitherto, to unsettle the mind of the farmer, and render him either insensible of his duties, unreasonably discontented with his situation. And when a person considers his domicil rather as a stopping place than a permanent home, can it be expected he will feel interested to adorn it with those rural embellishments, which so much delight the enlightened English Agriculturist?

Again; the argument takes the ground, that as man is peculiarly a social being, no scheme of general improvement can succeed in which this sentiment is not fully regarded in principle, and carried out in practice. The inference then is, that agriculture needs the aid of social effort to advance its claims to that eminence which they deserve. From the promises I have thus laid down, I now proceed to draw and illustrate some practical remarks.

The Society I have now the honor to address, is a beautiful illustration of the principle which I now advocate. You felt that individual efforts would be lost, unless concentrated. These feelings, led you to systematic social efforts; and the success shows what concentrated and persevering effort can do. Now from your success in this effort, you may learn some very important lessons. And not only from your success, but even in your failures, you may gain wisdom that will be worth a vast deal more than it cost, in all your future life. I well remember some two or three years ago, I set out a lot of 20 or 30 maple trees by the side of the road; but by neglecting to give them a sufficient quantity of roots in proportion to the tops, they all died but two or three. Let it then be a fixed and an unalterable principle with you, in all your plans, to mind well the bottom work. As the young tree that is well sustained in this respect, will succeed under circumstances, where one not so well sustained will perish; so the youth who has a good foundation of principles and habits, will almost universally succeed. And though misfortunes may sometimes almost totally overwhelm him, he will rise again, when the surges are past; and taking advantage of some of those changing currents in human affairs, which happen to all, he will attain a comfortable competency, and the applause of the truly good.

And now my young friends, will you suffer one who feels a deep interest in your welfare, to suggest a few thoughts which this occasion brings to his mind and which he trusts will be profitable to you in your future life.

You perceive from the remarks which I have made, the importance which I attach to the social principle in man forming his tastes and habits; as respects his own best interests, and that of the community in which he lives. You see also that events of the greatest importance take their rise, frequently, from events in themselves of little consequence. You may see this in my own youthful history of which I have given a sketch.—The choice I made in purchasing a estate with the quarter of a dollar I had fortunately acquired—the association I formed for taking a weekly newspaper, and acquiring a share in a social library, though perhaps all of them together, did not involve the expenditure of a dollar, yet were the first moving causes of a train of events, which qualified me, however, imperfectly, for the sphere in which I am now moving.

You will perceive also, the importance which I attach to a taste for rural embellishments, and of course a taste for rural pursuits. And whatever may be your choice as a means of obtaining a support, I hope this taste will be a prominent and a permanent one with you. Besides its profit in a pecuniary point of view, it will ever be a source of pure and tranquil enjoyment. While the natural eye is regaling itself with the beauty of the colors, and the nasal organs with the odors of the flowers which bloom around your dwellings; the mental eye may at the same time enjoy a richer repast in that grand display of infinite wisdom, which it discovers, in the beauties of nature which surround you.

But not only will your own happiness be advanced, but if you have a family, it will have a tendency to inspire them with a correct taste also. Your sons and your daughters, growing up under the influence of such a taste, (if kept within its own proper boundaries) will acquire also a love for home and the tranquil pleasures of domestic life. Under the inspiring influence of such a taste, connected with correct moral principles, the patriotic mind may look forward with strong hopes to see our free institutions perpetuated for a long lapse of ages.

I would also urge the consideration of these sentiments upon you from the signs of the times. A

great contest is now going on in this country, which involves in it the great question, whether a laboring population can be rendered adequate to the great purpose of self government. I say a laboring population, yes, a laboring population, for a laboring population must inevitably form a majority, as far as numbers are concerned, and if they are not qualified to lead, they will inevitably be led. It is in vain we boast of our free suffrage, unless we have wisdom to use it. I would exhort you to consider well the fundamental principles, on which our institutions are built. Learn to think, to understand, for yourselves, and thinking and understanding, be inflexible in your adherence to the voice of reason and conscience.

Awake then my friends, and be found in the van, in every pursuit which enables a man; taught

And defend the rich treasure so dearly they b't;

Build up and adorn the inheritance fair

Which was left our possession by fatherly care,

Your bosoms now warmed with freedom's honored sires;

Oh by it your motto, in prose and in song,

To quicken the course of improvement along,

To render the earth more fertile and fair,

And each one more happy your kindness to share.

And now, to conclude, one chorus we'll raise,

Our theme, oh Columbia! shall thine own praise;

We will sing with thy poet, those strains of delight,

Once so cheerfully heard from the harp of a

Dwight;

"Columbia Columbia, to glory arise,

The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Return of average annual amount of agricultural produce of school district No. 9, in the town of Rumford.

R. Daga.	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2300	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000	3050	3100	3150	3200	3250	3300	3350	3400	3450	3500	3550	3600	3650	3700	3750	3800	3850	3900	3950	4000	4050	4100	4150	4200	4250	4300	4350	4400	4450	4500	4550	4600	4650	4700	4750	4800	4850	4900	4950	5000	5050	5100	5150	5200	5250	5300	5350	5400	5450	5500	5550	5600	5650	5700	5750	5800	5850	5900	5950	6000	6050	6100	6150	6200	6250	6300	6350	6400	6450	6500	6550	6600	6650	6700	6750	6800	6850	6900	6950	7000	7050	7100	7150	7200	7250	7300	7350	7400	7450	7500	7550	7600	7650	7700	7750	7800	7850	7900	7950	8000	8050	8100	8150	8200	8250	8300	8350	8400	8450	8500	8550	8600	8650	8700	8750	8800	8850	8900	8950	9000	9050	9100	9150	9200	9250	9300	9350	9400	9450	9500	9550	9600	9650	9700	9750	9800	9850	9900	9950	10000	10050	10100	10150	10200	10250	10300	10350	10400	10450	10500	10550	10600	10650	10700	10750	10800	10850	10900	10950	11000	11050	11100	11150	11200	11250	11300	11350	11400	11450	11500	11550	11600	11650	11700	11750	11800	11850	11900	11950	12000	12050	12100	12150	12200	12250	12300	12350	12400	12450	12500	12550	12600	12650	12700	12750	12800	12850	12900	12950	13000	13050	13100	13150	13200	13250	13300	13350	13400	13450	13500	13550	13600	13650	13700	13750	13800	13850	13900	13950	14000	14050	14100	14150	14200	14250	14300	14350	14400	14450	14500	14550	14600	14650	14700	14750	14800	14850	14900	14950	15000	15050	15100	15150	15200	15250	15300	15350	15400	15450	15500	15550	15600	15650	15700	15750	15800	15850	15900	15950	16000	16050	16100	16150	16200</th

ing in his communication intended to apply to any particular case, nor to any individuals, or words to that import. This statement was made after the said Probation est, and his clique had chucked and crowded over his "severe cuts" upon individuals, both before and after the publication of the said article. I make this statement, that the readers of your paper may know how to prize the statements of Probation est, and to inform that gentleman that any statement he may make in regard to my having made "misrepresentations," to a sum total of "small potatoes," or any insinuations in regard to "illustrious predecessors," "knowing ones," "Superintending School Committee" or any thing else he may say, will be deemed unworthy of reply.

I regret sir, that the hatchet handle should have been presented to you, and that you, supposing it to be a bean pole, have pulled it up. Under these circumstances no blame can be attached to your editorship; but I think that justice to the parties requires that this or my former communication should be published, though I am aware of the objections to having the columns of such a paper as yours filled with private matters.

FACT.

SALE OF BLOSSOM AND HER CALF.—We learn that Mr. Samuel Candy, of Woodside, Delaware, has sold his fine Durham Cow, Blossom, and her calf about 4 months old, for \$800. This, considering the times, is a good price, and we are gratified that he has been able to dispose of them on such advantageous terms. Than Blossom, there are but few, if any superior animals of her breed in this Country, or England, and her present proprietor may well feel proud of the acquisition he has made to his herd.—Am. Far.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

ANSWER TO THE QUERY RESPECTING THE BROKEN POLE IN NO. 17.

RULE 1st.—Divide the square of the distance given, by the length of the pole, the quotient will be the difference of the fragments, then to half the whole length of the pole, add half the difference, this sum will be the longest fragment, or from half the length of the pole subtract half the difference, and the remainder will be the shortest fragment.

Thus $30 \times 30 = 900$ and $\frac{900}{30} = 10$ and $\frac{90 - 10}{2} = 40$ = the

50 = the longest fragment or $\frac{90 - 10}{2} = 40$ = the shortest fragment.

RULE 2d.—To the square of the whole length of the pole, add the square of the distance given, and divide this sum by twice the length of the pole, the quotient will be the longest fragment, or subtract the square of the distance given, from the square of the whole length of the pole, and divide the remainder by twice the length of the pole, the quotient will be the shortest fragment.

Thus $90 \times 90 + 30 \times 30 = 8100 + 900 = 9000$ and $\frac{9000}{60} = 50$ = the longest fragment or $\frac{9000 - 900}{60} = 7200$ and $\frac{7200}{60} = 40$ = the shortest fragment. The ratios of both rules are the same, and are founded on that property of the right angle triangle, that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two legs, or, the square of either leg, is equal to the difference of the squares of the hypotenuse, and the other leg, in connection with the principle in geometry, that the rectangle contained in the sum, and difference of two lines, is equal to the difference of their squares, or that property of numbers, that the product of the sum and difference of any two numbers, is equal to the difference of their squares.

In the above question we have one leg and the sum of the hypotenuse, and the other leg of a right angle triangle given to determine the triangle, and as the square of the leg given is equal to the difference of the squares of the hypotenuse, and the other leg it must equal the product of their sum, and difference, then if we divide this square by their sum the quotient must be their difference, and if half their difference be added to half their sum, this sum must be the greater number, or the hypotenuse of the triangle, and if we subtract half their difference from half their sum the remainder must be the lesser number, or the other leg of the triangle, which is rule 1st.

By rule 2d we divide the square of the sum of the hypotenuse, and one leg, plus the square of the other leg of the right angle triangle by twice said sum, the quotient is half this sum plus half their difference, which is the greater number or the hypotenuse, or, if we divide the square of the above sum, minus the square of the other leg, by the same divisor, the quotient will be the lesser number or the other leg.

ANOTHER ANSWER.

Mr. HOLMES:—I am much pleased with the introduction of arithmetic into your paper. The benefits to farmers and mechanics resulting from it must be evident to every one.

On receiving my paper this evening I observed a question which amounts to the following problem. Given the base and the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse of a right angled triangle, to find the perpendicular. I solved it by the following rule. From the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse (whole height of the pole) subtract the square of the base, (distance on the ground,) divide the remainder by twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse, and the quotient is the perpendicular, (height of the stump.) Applying it to the example we have $90 \times 90 = 8100$, $30 \times 30 = 900$, $8100 - 900 = 7200$. $90 \times 2 = 180$, $7200 \div 180 = 40$ = the height of the stump.

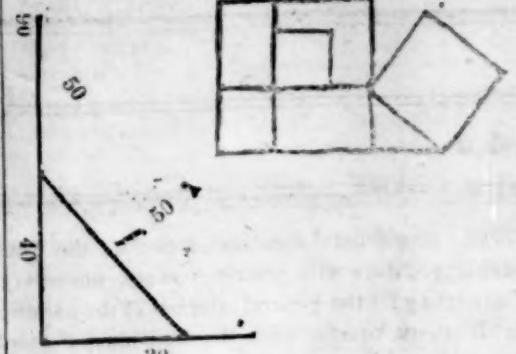
Now for the illustration or reason of the rule. This is founded on the proposition that the square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the base and perpendicular of the same triangle; from which it will readily be seen that the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse less the square of the hypotenuse is equal to twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse multiplied by the perpendicular, less the square of the perpendicular, or, the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse less the square of the base is equal to twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse multiplied by the perpendicular.

Hence it is evident that after subtracting the square of the base as above, if we divide the remainder by twice the sum of perpendicular and hypotenuse or whole height of the pole we have the perpendicular, or height of the stump. Having found the length of one of the fragments, the other is of

course easily found by subtracting that from the whole length of the pole.

The accompanying diagram may aid in understanding the above illustration. E. H. H.

Dexter, May 3, 1842.



The Right Kind of Politics.

We copy the following from the "United States Farmer." They are the words of "truth and soberness." We know there are thousands in our own State that are heartily sick of the demagogue in that he has practised for so many years by the leaders of all the political parties. Men, who are nominally members of one or the other side, and who vote upon that side which seems to them to promise the most good, but who nevertheless are strongly opposed to the *ultraism* which the hotspurs on each side exercise, are sick of seeing the good of strict party men in their true light, nothing is more hollow and truly jesuitical—noting more degrading to a noble mind, & insulting to generously confiding people.

It would seem as though no people under heaven could, or ever would be, better provided for the enjoyment of all the blessings of government than those of the United States; suitably and admirably divided into independent sovereign governments having cognizance of all local affairs, and general government for national purposes. We have no civil wars—no visitations of heaven to overthrow the counsels of the nation, and yet we are distressed, unsettled in our policy, and presenting the strange anomaly of a people enjoying free institutions, and abounding in the productions of the soil and yet suffering for the want of employment, from the derangement of business, and the depreciation of property.

The farmer, above all others, is interested in a settled policy of government and permanent order of things. It takes seasons and years for his crops and stock to arrive at maturity.

He will both plough and sow in sadness when he apprehends an unsettled state of affairs.

It will afford him no pleasure to see his pastures whitened with the fleecy flock when no sound of the spindle propelling wheel can be heard on the mill streams. Yeomen of the country! rise and interdict politics in your legislative halls. Demand close application and industrious research from those whom you have selected and whom you pay to legislate for you. Trample under your feet political addresses and circulars from legislators. Confine them to the simple object of legislating for the public good. Send such men to your capitals whose enactments will come to you as the results of laborious and solemn investigation. While you are laboring in the sweat of your brow to obtain bread for your families, or to pay your legislators and to add to the nation, insist on having the consolation to believe that every thing that human wisdom and honesty of intention can devise to remove existing evils and to perpetuate your free institutions in all their purity, will be done by those whom you have selected for that sole and express purpose. Regarding a wanton dereliction of duty the least attempt to elevate the measures of party above the legitimate objects of legislation. Mark the individual who thus insults you and fasten on him the stigma of having disregarded the good of the public for the petty purposes of party. The President of the United States is universally thought to descend from his elevated station when he enters the political arena; and yet his duties are not more distinctly defined, nor a faithful discharge of them more incompatible with party strife than those of a legislator. We hope therefore, that the time will soon come when public opinion will be as much outraged by the manifestation of party spirit in the sacred halls of legislation as in the still more sacred

chamber.

There need be no stronger evidence in this country of anti-republican principles, than to hear one exclaim, I have always adhered to my party. Such a one has lost sight of the great landmarks of free institutions,—has given his influence to elevate an interest supreme to that of our glorious constitution and of our Union,—not only as supreme, but in its tendency destructive of them. It is beyond all question, and universally conceded by those who are accustomed to attach ideas to names, that there have not been, for years past any settled, distinctive and uniform principles in the contending parties. It has not been possible for the most discriminating philosopher to analyze the principles of parties for the last twenty, ten or five years, and separate them into two distinctive classes; but on the contrary, he would find a heterogeneous mass of inconsistencies. At times there are wide and important differences, and to discover these, and act in accordance with them is the business of the legislator.

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hats, coarse cotton goods, and a thousand other articles which the domestic producer has now furnished, excluding almost wholly the foreign article, and furnishing a large amount for export.

Meetings ought to be called in every town before it is late, to memorialize Congress so to adjust the tariff that every interest is thoroughly protected. If the manufacturers are prostrated, the farming interest must also fall, so far, at least, as any profit on their industry is concerned.

The manufacture of iron, cotton, and in fact every branch of industry, is out the hand maid of agriculture. When they flourish, the agriculturist is most generally prosperous.

S. Feb. 1842.

* In 1796 General Washington in his speech made the following remarks—"Congress have repeatedly directed their attention to the encouragement of manufacturers; the object is of too much importance not to insure a continuance of these efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."—Mr. Jefferson in his message of 1802, states "that to cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation, to foster our fisheries and protect manufactures, adapted to our circumstances, &c., are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations." Other Presidents have held the same language.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received the *Brundicker*, a new paper published once per week in Brunswick, by T. McLellan & Co. Its appearance indicates that it is in good hands, and we hope that it will meet with a good share of patronage. *Brundicker* ought to support one paper.

BANGOR GAZETTE.—This is a new publication, published by Burrill & Pray, Bangor, once per week, and edited by John E. Godfrey. It is devoted to the promulgation of the principles of "The Liberty party." The editor is known in this State as a man of talents and industry. The miscellaneous department is filled with good selections, and the editors shew that the editor knows what he is about. Terms \$200 per annum.

NEW WORK UPON THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND.—We have received a copy of Rev. Mr. PEARL's work upon the Mind, recently published; designed for schools. We shall give a more extended notice of it in our next.

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The people of Yucatan are determined to continue the war against Mexico at every hazard.

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bition; and our experience admonishes us that even another arbitration might possibly fail.

The opinion of this Government upon the justice and validity of the American claim has been expressed, at so many times, and in so many forms, that a repetition of that opinion is not necessary. But the subject is a subject in dispute. The Government has agreed to make it a matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfil that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes, that the Government of Maine, or Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered and authorized with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since it happily may be the result of the negotiation, that it can only be submitted to the Committee on

Arbitration; and a convention, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since it happily may be the result of the negotiation, that it can only be submitted to the Committee on Arbitration.

The Globe says in reference to Rhode Island that we have little doubt that this invasion of State rights and popular rights, by the Administration at Washington, will be brought up in Congress in such a way as to elicit, in a decisive manner, the views entertained, by the Representatives of the people, and of the States of the Union, in regard to it.

In the house—May 10.—Mr. Lowell presented the petition of E. D. Green, and 301 other citizens, of Washington County, Maine, for an appropriation of a military road along the Eastern frontier, from Houlton; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Peter Talbot, and 62 other citizens of East Machias, Maine, for a repeal of the act of Congress of May 26th, 1830, in relation to the colonial trade, and a re-enactment of the navigation laws of 1818, 1820, and 1828, which was laid on the table.

Also, the petition of Eliakim W. Hutchings, of Castine, Maine, for a pension, on account of wounds received during the last war; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Nothing of public interest was transacted in the House or Senate.

On Wednesday nothing of consequence done.

In Congress (May 12.) nothing of consequence was done. Mr. Linn called up the resolution to refund to Gen. Jackson the \$1,000 fine imposed on him, for declaring Martial Law at the Battle of New Orleans; which was discussed at length, but no action was had upon it.

Lead. The St. Louis Era of the 30th ult. states that the quantity of Lead received in that city from the upper mines since the opening of the navigation, is 140,000 pigs, or nearly ten million of pounds. The average price of lead at St. Louis is \$3 25 per 100 pounds.

John M. Niles has been elected a senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr. Perry Smith, whose term will expire next March.

Judge Kent of N. Y., on Thursday, pronounced the decision of the court, in the case of Colt, against a new trial.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Holmes at Philadelphia, recently convicted of Manslaughter in throwing persons overboard from the boat of Wm. Brown, has been denied and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months and a fine of \$20.—The Court might have sentenced him for three years and to pay a fine of \$1000—but gave a light sentence by reason of the remarkable and extenuating circumstances of the defendant.

The dwelling house of Mr. Justus Hamlet, at Somerville, was consumed by fire on the 7th inst.

Wise and Stanley.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune under date of May 12, states that "Mr. S. left this city last night for Baltimore, in company with his friends, expecting to meet Mr. Wise and his friends tomorrow in the field. Mr. W. was untimely arrested by the civil authorities this afternoon, and cannot fulfil his engagement."

FLORIDA WAR ENDED.—The Florida war is ended save enough, this time. Haleck Tustenugue and his band have come in. Only a few scattering Indians remain out, who are expected to surrender, and will, doubtless, surrender soon. Thus has closed one of the most disgracefully managed Indian wars known in the history of the country.

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render of herself was entire and unrevoked. Truly, "she found rest to her soul." Christ's "yoke was easy and his burden light."

The change in her feelings towards the character of God did not arise from a mere difference of opinion respecting his character. She now loved the same character, the same attributes, and the same manifestations of his perfections, which she formerly disliked. Justice was to her a very lovely and shining trait in his character. She could scarcely decide "which of the glories brightest shone, the justice or the grace." All unremitted men are described in the Bible as being enemies to God. They are called upon to be reconciled. They have his justice, truth and faithfulness; and especially the sovereign manner in which he displays his grace. By embracing very different views of his character, they may be greatly delighted with what they conceive to be his character, without any change in the affections of their hearts. In such cases, the change takes place in God, or rather, in their views of God, and not in themselves. Eleanor's change was in her heart and not in her opinions of God. This was manifest by the change in her feelings towards many other objects. She loved the society of those Christians, whom she had previously disliked. She loved her bible; found satisfaction in Christian conversation, and prayer. She greatly enjoyed them. Her mind was so stayed upon God, that she had much peace. Though her health declined very gradually, she gave up the hope of recovering many months before her decease. She looked forward without any dismay, and generally with pleasure, and sometimes with entire anticipation. She was not always certain, that her heart had been renewed by the grace of God still sin clave unto Christ. The peace of her mind was beamed forth in the expression of her countenance. She was unusually cheerful. The spirit of God had shed the benign influence of the gospel over her heart. She remained the world, not because it had mocked her hopes, so that she turned from it, with a morbid disgust; but because she perceived in God and heavenly things, beauties and glories infinitely superior. Her views were unusually clear, discriminating and scriptural. She discerned the broad difference between mere sympathetic excitement and feelings produced by deep and sober convictions of truth and duty. She felt for the needy and the distressed. A spirit of compassion was kindled in her breast. The only desire to live, which she expressed was, that she might honor God, and show the sincerity of her attachment to the cause of Christ. In her greatest sufferings, she was patient. No complaints escaped her. She thirsted for God, longing for his ordinances; but quieted herself that she should soon be with her Saviour. She enjoyed the revival of religion to a high degree. As she heard of its progress, a glow of animation would light up her whole countenance, and speak the gladness of her heart. Her desires and prayers for the conversion of others, especially for the young, were ardent and persevering. She prayed for her friends with an importunity, which could scarcely be denied. May her prayers be heard, her counsels and admonitions be regarded, and all those, who saw and heard her, prepare to meet her in that glorious world of purity and blessedness, which she rejoices to have reached.

D. THURSTON.

Will Christian Mirror and Zions Herald please copy?

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 9, 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 320 Beef Cattle, 150 Pigs working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, 1250 Swine.

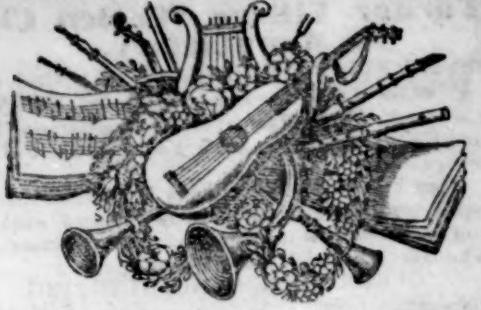
PRICES—*Beef-Cattle*—Last week's prices for a like quality were not sustained. A few extra \$5 75 and 6. First quality 5 50 a 5 62; second 5 60 a 5 50; third 4 50 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$22, 24, 28, and 30.

Sleep—Lots were sold from \$7 75 to 4 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4 for Sows, and 4 1



POETRY.

Original.
CONSOLATORY VERSES.

Come cease your sighs and banish fears
Earth is not all a vale of tears,
True, at times, in it there's woe
And bitter tears will freely flow,
Briars and thorns infest the land
And ragged thorns around us stand.
We gain no blessing from the soil
But as the payment of our toil;
And 'tis a truth that all must know
That have existence here below,
They nothing have but what is earned,
They know nothing but what is learned.
Labor from their earliest breath
Their portion till they sleep in death.
Besides to those in addition
Are evils of their condition
By far too numerous to name,
Their passions strong, their reason lame,
And from this fruitful source of woe
What floods of bitter tears will flow.
Men's passions strong, their reason lame,
What can their raging fury tame?
Yet of the earth do not despair.
There's much in it that's good and fair.
In its cold clime joys have their birth,
Joys spring among thy scenes of earth.
Learn then thyself to understand,
And earth's best joys wait thy command.
Come, cease your sighs and dry your tears,
Seize on these joys and banish fears.

SENECA.

Winthrop, April, 1842.

THE HAPPY MAN.

Happy he who lives a country life
Devoid of fear and darkening strife,
Who owns a pretty little farm,
'Whom natural objects charm.
When winter's hoary power fails,
Sweet as Arabia's spicy gales
Comes the genial breath of spring
And lovely birds that sweetly sing.
How sweet to him the vernal morn
When nature's beauties fresh adorn,
He scents the early garden flowers
Blooming the open fragrant bower.
How royally he strides afield,
What luscious fruits his orchards yield!
And since there can be such a thing,
He's independent as a king.

The food upon his rustic board
Is what the palace can't afford;
And Nature, always in the right
Vouchsafes to him an appetite.

SENECA.

Winthrop, 1842.

REQUIEM.

I see thee still!
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light—
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old.
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear;
In every scene to memory dear
I see thee still.

I see thee still,
In every hallow'd token round,
This little ring thy finger bound—
This lock of hair thy forehead shined,
This silken chain by thee was braided;
These flowers, all withered now like thee,
Beloved, thou didst call for me:
This book was thine—here didst thou read—
This picture, ah! yes, here indeed
I see thee still!

I see thee still;
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
This was thy favorite fire-side seat;
This thy chamber, where each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here on this bed thou last didst lie,
Here on this pillow, thou didst die;
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold—
As then I saw thee pale and cold,
I see thee still!

I see thee still;
The art not in the tomb confined,
Death cannot claim the immortal mind.
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
Thee, oh Beloved, 'tis not thou,
Beneath the coffin's lid I see;
Thou let me hope, my journey done—
To see thee still!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The White Satin Dress.

BY MRS. S. BROUGHTON.

'My dear Charlotte,' said Mr. Milman, 'I have brought you the pattern you wished, but I know not how I shall pay for it. I really fear I shall go to jail for it.'

'Father! father!' said the astonished girl, 'What does this mean? I would never have asked the dress if I thought you could not afford it. Indeed I cannot wear it now, I am sure I could not dance a step in it. Do dear father take it back.'

'Oh, no Charlotte, it will perhaps look nigh-garly if I can afford you a new dress at your birth-night ball. Besides you told me you thought you had none that would be proper for the occasion.'

'I did,' said Charlotte blushing deeply, 'but I now remember that Aunt Amelia told me so, and said the Misses Wiltons were to have new satin dresses richly trimmed with heavy pointed lace, and were to have pearls in their hair. I did not think of asking so much, but aunt said she thought I ought not to be outshone by every one, so I made my request for the dress, which I now feel was dictated by vanity, tintured with envy.'

'With the dreadful prospect of your imprisonment before me, papa, indeed I cannot wear it, and the utterance of the gentle girl was checked by tears.'

'I was desponding when I said that. Times may improve, I feel more cheerful now. Heaven will bless my endeavours for the happiness of so good a child. Now dry your tears, love, and I will send aunt Amelia to you before night, and you will be all ready for the ball in good time.'

'Nay, but father, this is not necessary for my happiness. No one will love me better for this display of my father's hard earnings, and I feel that my heart must be sadly out of tune if its serenity could be disturbed by the lack of a little splendor.'

'Well, keep it dear, at any rate, feel a sort of affection for this dress, since it has shown me that character of my child in so lovely a light.'

Mr. Milman was an industrious mechanic in a thriving village some twelve or fifteen years since, when the citizens of the Empire State were liable to be furnished with solitary lodgings at the public expense when unable or unwilling to pay their debts. His wife had been some years dead, and the expense of course greatly enhanced, yet he always sustained good credit, and till within two years of the time of which we speak, he had kept an equal balance with the world. But the expenses of his family increased, while his health failed by constant labor, and he saw the shadows gathering over his path, now no longer lightened by one who had been as the polar star to the wanderer on the pathless deep. Yet it was very bitter to think of adding to the weight of care that already rested on the heart of his beloved child; for since the death of her mother she had supplied her place in so kind a manner that they scarcely knew the loss of their maternal guardian. She was now nearly eighteen, and it was for her birth day fete that she had asked the dress.

Charlotte was walking out that evening, and overtook two little girls who were sobbing bitterly. She kindly enquired the cause of their grief, when they told her that their mother was sick, and as she could not pay the rent, the landlord would turn them out of the house they lived in the next day. They had just returned from pleading with him, but could not soften his heart. Charlotte requested to accompany them to their mother, and entering a poor looking house a little remote from the village, she saw a scene of misery that awakened the deepest sympathies of her benevolent heart. The interior was dilapidated and cheerless, seemingly destitute of every thing for comfort. On a low trundle bed lay the mother, apparently unconscious of their entrance; her raven hair strayed in disorder over her pallid brow, and the small spot of crimson upon the cheek contrasted strangely with the sunken eye and deathly paleness of the emaciated features. The girls knelt by the couch, and kissing their mother whispered to her that a stranger had come to see her. Charlotte approached the invalid, and tenderly inquired after her health.

'Indeed I am poorly,' murmured the sufferer. 'Pray, how long have you been ill?' 'It is two months since my health failed, but I kept on working for a while, as I had nothing to depend upon for support but my labor. The last winter was very hard, and I was obliged to sell every thing even to my bedstead, for fuel and rent. And continual hardship reduced my strength a severe cold two months ago left me in this decline.' 'God only knows,' said she after resting a moment, 'what is to become of my poor suffering children.—The grave will soon spread its quiet pillow for me, but they must struggle beneath the shadow of penury's dark wing; yet I ought not to distrust the care of Him who heareth the raven's cry, and tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb.'

Charlotte rapped lightly at the door, and was admitted by a lovely, intelligent looking girl; on whose features rested a shade of sadness, but seemed so blended with unmeriting patience, that the beholder could not fail to perceive the young spirit had been moulded under the influences of those principles that kindle the undying flame upon the innermost shrine of the heart; the pure altar of love and devotion, which, purging the soul from the dross of false pride and undone ambition, teaches it to look for happiness where alone it can be found, namely, in the paths of virtue and piety. The poor woman had passed a restless night, and was much exhausted, and it would seem that Charlotte had anticipated this, for she had brought her some refreshments. After partaking of some nourishment the sick one was able to sit up a little, and thank her visitor for her kind attention. 'Heaven has bestowed upon you a kind heart,' said she, 'may you never feel its warm affections crushed by the heartlessness of a selfish world, or blighted by the chill blast of penury and desolation.'

The lady whose name was Warner, informed Charlotte that she was a widow. They had formerly possessed a good property, but her husband had sold all and gone to the far West, where he procured a large tract of land and had commenced improvements preparatory to moving his family there, when he became a victim to the fevers of the climate. Mrs. Warner wrote frequently, but could learn nothing satisfactory, and finally received a letter informing her, that that the title under which her husband purchased, was not good; so she was left penniless to struggle along life's thorny way, with none to protect her speech. And it produced a contrary effect from what she intended, for it awakened in him a slight interest in behalf of Charlotte, as he wished to know what secret cause existed for this display of unkind feeling. He was however a stranger, and could not hope to learn the text book of the school of scandal at present.

'I am told there is a desolate lady near the village,' said the apothecary one day, as he entered a store, 'who is suffering severely from want and disease. Indeed it is thought she is near death.'

'And are there none to relieve her wants?' asked Mr. Elmer with surprise.

'She has no friends that I know of,' said the prime apothecary, who prided himself upon having the most refined and sentimental daughter in the village; for Mrs. Lacy had often prefaced her demands for money with the information that Emma's taste was so refined, and her mind so exceedingly sensitive, that she positively could not bear contradiction.'

'You are an angel of mercy,' said the suffering one. 'Language is too poor to speak the emotions of the heart. I can never repay you, but He who planted in your heart the principles of active benevolence, will be ever near you to shed upon your spirit the radiance of life.'

Having arranged everything for the comfort of the poor woman as far as circumstances would admit of it, Charlotte returned home, promising to call again soon.

A few evenings after this saw a joyous party assembled at Mr. Milman's in honor of his daughter's birth day.

We need not stop to describe the decorations or illuminations of the house. Every one loved Charlotte for her unpretended goodness, and were happy to tender their homage to her this evening as queen of the festivities.

The Misses Wiltons were there splendidly attired, their fine auburn tresses beautifully contrasting with the costly gems that sparkled amid their dark glossy luxuriance; and we will not say that Charlotte's vanity did not give her a slight twinge as Mrs. Lacy entered with her languishing daughter, who might pass for a very handsome girl had not every feature betrayed the studied effort at producing effect. But poor girl, she dare not smile except as her mother had taught her to train her pretty phiz before a mirror, which sometimes made the smile too late to appear quite natural. She almost gave way to a fit of regret as she looked upon her splen-

ding ball dress, and queried in her mind as to what her father would say to her when he saw her in plain muslin; but Mrs. Lacy at the same time sighed quite audibly, and turning to Charlotte asked if Mr. Elmer were not to be one of her party. 'I do not know,' said she 'he is not here, I presume papa invited him.' The dance had been some time begun when a plain, but elegantly dressed gentleman entered the room, and after the usual ceremonies, took a proffered seat beside Mrs. Lacy, with whom he was slightly acquainted, she having managed to procure an introduction since his recent abode in the village.

'Who is that beautiful girl in the dance?' inquired Mr. Elmer, after a pause in the conversation, 'that one so simply attired in plain muslin, with the white rose in her hair?' She seems the personification of cheerful goodness.'

'That is Miss Milman,' said the superfine lady, biting her lip with vexation. 'Emma my love, will you take the fan? The heat is oppressive. I do not wonder you decline dancing.'

The tutored damsel smiled languidly, and by mere chance raised her beautiful eyes with deliberate timidity to the gaze of the stranger. It was plain from Mrs. Lacy's fixed look that he regarded her with admiration, for she was really a lovely girl. But his gaze was soon carelessly withdrawn, as if those features lacked lustre of expression that might radiate upon the mirror he carried in his heart. He was a noble looking man, in the prime of manhood. The expansive brow was finely marked, and was the mirror of all the noble qualities that dwelt in his breast. A shade approaching to sadness rested on his features. He had returned to his native land after a long absence; to find the household heart deserted and his once happy circle of relatives dead or dispersed he knew not where. We acknowledge he was in search of a wife, even as the sagacious Mrs. Lacy had divined; but he sought not wealth or superficial accomplishments, but a true kind heart, on which his own might repose its cares, and lavish its wealth of affection. Just as the self-satisfied Mrs. Lacy had begun to congratulate herself upon the certainty of Emma's producing an impression upon the rich stranger he remarked. 'It is long since I have danced, and I have a great mind to join the fantastic measure. May I presume upon your favor for an introduction to Miss Milman?' It was with ill-concealed chagrin that she presented him to Charlotte, and saw him lead the dance with her, plainly clad as she was, while her own petted idol was left to languish in her well worn delicacy of appearance.—The truth was, her mask was too exquisite not to excite suspicion, every motion and look so guarded, one would have thought her very puls'd beat by book.'

'I wonder where Charlotte can be going?' said Mrs. Lacy as she was fanning herself in Mrs. Wilton's parlor, at sunset, a few days after the party.—'I see her passing every day about the same hour. I should hardly think she could find time to leave work every day to ramble, being so penurious, as she is.'

'Penurious!' said Mrs. Wilton, 'I thought her a generous hearted girl. I believe she is the only one who could fulfil the arduous duties of her station.'

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'What does any miser want of money but to look at? I should be sorry to see my Emma so devoid of sentiment as to sell the gift of her parents. It so happened that Mr. Elmer was enjoying a social chat with Mr. Wilton at the farther part of the room, yet he evidently heard the conversation, as it was intended he should.'

'I know she is sadly tied to drudgery, poor thing; perhaps that may be an excuse for her miserly turn. Why, do you know her father bought her a satin dress for her birth day gift, and as I was regretting I could get none for Emma, she offered me her's for an advance upon cost of two dollars.'

'That argues a singular lack of taste in one of her age,' said Mrs. Wilton, 'but what could she want of money?'

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